

Upon his return to South Carolina, Dr. Beck sought to not only confront the physical ailments of his community but set his sights on the social malignancies that afflicted so many of his patients. Dr. Beck was courageously and very fearlessly thrust into the vortex of the civil rights activities in South Carolina. He served as the chairman of the Voter Education Project for the sixth congressional district, where he tirelessly promoted the importance and the need for citizens to register and vote. He organized the Florence Committee for Community Affairs and was instrumental in bringing the first Head Start program to Florence, South Carolina.

In addition to his courageousness, Dr. Beck was fearlessly following his heart throughout his career. He also had a keen sense of history. Mr. Speaker, in 1972, when Shirley Chisholm made her courageous history-making run for the Presidency, the record will show that she received two delegate votes from South Carolina. Dr. Beck was one of them and I the other.

During his distinguished career, Dr. Beck also served on the boards of the South Carolina Commission on Human Relations and the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. He also served on the Board of Trustees of the Medical University of South Carolina. He was awarded the Order of the Palmetto by Governor Richard W. Riley of South Carolina and named Medical Doctor of the Year by the intercounty Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Beck holds an esteemed place in the hearts of many South Carolinians. I am particularly proud of and owe a great deal of debt of gratitude to him. His work as a physician, humanitarian, community activist, and family man has touched the lives of multitudes. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that I would be standing here today were it not for the courageousness and fearlessness of this man, who so many of us consider a hero.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Beck has received many recognitions and awards; and I am honored that this august body is about to bestow upon his memory and his family yet another. Mr. Speaker, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1901 West Evans Street in Florence, South Carolina, as the Roswell N. Beck Post Office Building is not only fitting but proper.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to simply note that it seems to me that the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) ran in good company.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I am pleased to yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentleman from South Carolina for introducing this. It is an important recognition,

and I think he very lucidly laid out for the House his reasons for doing it.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1055.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE ON FINANCIAL LITERACY FOR YOUTH MONTH

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 127) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a month should be designated as "Financial Literacy for Youth Month," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 127

Whereas the informed use of credit and other financial products and services benefits individual consumers and promotes economic growth;

Whereas financial literacy encourages greater economic self-sufficiency, higher levels of homeownership, and enhanced retirement security, particularly among low- and moderate-income Americans;

Whereas the past decade has seen declining personal savings rates, increased bankruptcy filings, and rising percentages of family income devoted to servicing household debt;

Whereas millions of Americans, the "unbanked", have never established account relationships at mainstream, insured depository institutions;

Whereas 55 percent of college students acquire their first credit card during their first year in college, and 83 percent of college students have at least 1 credit card;

Whereas 45 percent of college students are in credit card debt, with the average debt being \$3,066;

Whereas only 26 percent of 13- to 21-year-olds reported that their parents actively taught them how to manage money;

Whereas a 2002 study by the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy found that high school seniors know even less about credit cards, retirement funds, insurance, and other personal finance basics than seniors did 5 years ago;

Whereas a 2002 survey by the National Council on Economic Education found that a decreasing number of States include personal finance in their educational standards for students in Kindergarten through 12th grade;

Whereas financial literacy empowers individuals to make wise financial decisions and reduces the confusion of an increasingly complex economy;

Whereas personal financial management skills and long-lived habits develop during childhood;

Whereas personal financial education is essential to ensure that our youth are prepared to manage money, credit, and debt, and become responsible workers, heads of households, investors, entrepreneurs, business leaders, and citizens; and

Whereas the JumpStart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy, its State affiliates, and its partner organizations have designated each April as "Financial Literacy for Youth Month", the goal of which is to educate the public about the need for increased financial literacy for youth in America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes and supports the goals and ideals of "Financial Literacy for Youth Month"; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe "Financial Literacy for Youth Month" with appropriate programs and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes of this debate.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration, House Resolution 127, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 127, introduced by my distinguished colleague, chairman of the Committee on Rules from the State of California (Mr. DREIER), recognizes and supports the goals and ideals of a Financial Literacy for Youth Month.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the distinguished chairman for introducing this measure. Personal financial management is one of the most important skills for any American citizen to acquire, yet not enough emphasis seems to be put in our society on teaching these abilities to our Nation's young people. Establishing a personal budget, managing credit and debt, tracking purchases, and balancing checking, savings, and retirement accounts are tasks as difficult as they are essential. But the individual security that comes with being financially literate and responsible is invaluable for everyone. That is why it should be a goal of all Americans to work to teach our Nation's youth the basic financial literacy skills they will need to live a life of financial security.

That is why I am pleased that this House is considering this important

resolution at a time when economic confidence is such a relevant value. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 127, as amended; and again I congratulate my colleague from California for introducing this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this resolution introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Rules which encourages the JumpStart Coalition's efforts to designate April as Financial Literacy Month for Youth. As the resolution notes, 83 percent of college students have at least one credit card; and of those, 45 percent have an average credit card debt of over \$3,000. This is at a time when a decreasing number of States include personal finance in their education standards for kindergarten through 12th grade.

This resolution serves as a wake-up call for all of us, the administration, Congress, and the American taxpayer. The JumpStart Coalition's aim is to identify personal finance materials for educating our youth. To that end they have established 12 must-know personal finance principles for young people if they want to make a positive difference in their financial outlook.

At this time of budget and tax cuts and a floundering economy, all of us might benefit from hearing these 12 financial principles. It does not really matter whether you are young or old. They are:

Map your financial future. Do not expect something for nothing. High returns equal high risk. Know your take-home pay. Compare interest rates. Pay yourself first. Money doubles by the rule of 72, and that is to determine how long it will take your money to double, divide the interest into 72. Your credit past is your credit future. Start saving young. Stay insured. Budget your money. Do not borrow what you cannot repay. And let me add one more, especially since the 15th is not too far away. Pay all of your taxes.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this resolution designating April as Financial Literacy for Youth Month, and I urge all of us to strongly support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from the State of California (Mr. DREIER), the distinguished sponsor of this legislation.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, let me begin by expressing my appreciation to my good friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), chairman of the Committee, and the ranking member, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr.

DAVIS), the Davis twins here, who have moved this measure forward for us. They have outlined quite well exactly what it is that we are trying to do.

When I was a kid, Mr. Speaker, I got my first passbook savings account; and I was stunned when I put a little bit of my allowance into the account. It actually grew without my doing anything other than having it there in that account. I was told by my father I needed to establish some credit. It has not always been great, but he told me that I needed to establish credit, which was another very, very important lesson that I learned as a child.

I believe that the whole idea of individual initiative and responsibility for one's actions is very important. I had that instilled in me as a kid. But one of the things that we found, tragically, is that with the proliferation of credit cards, just mentioned by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), and the issue of just trying to balance a checkbook, which my friend from Virginia raised, we have young people who do not have an understanding of the basics of what it takes to meet one's financial obligations. So that is why the JumpStart Coalition, and a wide range of other groups, have joined in providing strong support for focusing on April as Financial Literacy for Youth Month.

Mr. Speaker, I have been joined by my colleagues, the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY), and others who have been cosponsors of this legislation, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), the chairman of the Committee on Financial Services; the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT); the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI); the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD); the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. ROSS), as well as others.

One of the things we found over the past several years, Mr. Speaker, is that we have seen a tremendous increase in the number of bankruptcies, up to 1.6 million bankruptcies last year alone.

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Mr. Speaker, I have talked about my having a passbook savings account when I was a kid. We have noticed that the personal savings rate has dropped from 4.7 percent in 1998 to 2.3 percent in 2001. I believe that this legislation will help us focus some attention on this initiative.

Now, the National Council on Academic Education is an organization which has put together some of the tools for schools around this country to try and enhance financial literacy among our young people. I am very pleased in the district which I am privileged to represent, the Cucamonga Middle School, the Glendora High School, Monrovia High School, Ranch Cucamonga High School and San Dimas High School have all utilized the information that has come forward from the National Council on Economic Education.

We also have others around the country who are doing the same thing.

I want to say that the stellar leadership of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) has led him to expeditiously move this legislation, which I believe is going to enjoy strong bipartisan support due to the strong and resonant statement from the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS). I urge my colleagues to join in supporting it.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) has a great deal of interest in this legislation and hopes to be able to speak on the legislation.

I will simply close by stating that my mother used to say that a penny saved is a penny earned and my father used to say if one takes care of their nickels, the dimes will take care of themselves. It seems to me, that kind of logic is inherent in urging young people to pay attention at an early age to their financial concerns.

I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) for its introduction, and urge all Members to support it.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 127, stating that a month should be designated for Financial Literacy for Youth. I believe that financial literacy is an empowering tool, and this is something that can benefit all individuals, regardless of their class or background. Designating a month for programs and activities designed to learn more about financial planning is a phenomenal idea, and I am a staunch supporter of the effort.

Gaining more knowledge of fiscal and budget management leads to wiser financial decisions in the future. Too often we have people who are not taught these skills in their childhood, and have a difficult time managing their money later in life. Higher financial literacy encourages greater economic self-sufficiency, higher letter of home ownership, as well as enhanced retirement security.

In my own district in Houston, Texas, I am an advocate of the WOW program, With Ownership, Wealth. Families that have invested in their houses are also investing in the community. When each person has an interest in keeping his or her communities safe, clean and properly taken care of, then the property value will raise. As owners of the homes, this will yield more prosperity on each account, for the community and for the individual.

Financial literacy should also be encouraged for our students entering college. A college freshman is inundated with credit card offers, promising more wealth and responsibilities than they have ever had before. Without proper financial skills, a credit card can lead to student debt, creating more burdens and hardships than necessary. Financial literacy month can reach out to these students, to understand the fiscal consequences of their action, and protect them from future debts that can be difficult to relieve, particularly at a time when building a sound credit history is so vital.

Financial literacy is also important for our elderly population. Since social security and pensions often do not cover all of the basic needs, proper financial planning is often needed to insure that people will be taken care of

post retirement. A Financial Literacy Month can provide outreach to the younger populations who often fail to think of securing their futures until it is too late.

I am proud to support this Financial Literacy for Youth Month, and thank my colleagues for bringing this idea to the house floor. If we can empower the youth in our nation to make smart, economical decisions, we all stand to benefit.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 127, to designate a "Financial Literacy for Youth Month."

To ensure the strength and resiliency of our nation's economy, it is vital that we instill in our next generation of consumers an understanding of today's increasingly complex financial world.

In a recent survey of our high school seniors' financial knowledge by the Jumpstart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy, over half received a failing grade, a percentage that has grown not only in the past five years, but in the five years before that as well. Yet the number of students using credit cards and ATM cards has gone up—45 percent of college students have credit card debt averaging \$3066. As this trend grows, we need to make sure they understand the implications and responsibility of credit.

Currently, fewer than 30 percent of young Americans are even given the opportunity to take money management or personal finance classes in high school. This needs to change.

There are as many as 10 federal departments and agencies that today offer a wide variety of educational programs and resources along with a growing number of states and private programs. Just last May, the Treasury established an Office of Financial Education. We need to ensure that schools nationwide are aware of these programs and encouraged to utilize them.

With America's youth spending about \$150 billion annually and more and more marketing campaigns targeting youth, it is important to give them the tools they need to make smart financial decisions.

In the 1990s, personal bankruptcies rose by 69 percent, and we need to combat this trend. Educating the next generation early and well will help to contribute to the nation's economic vitality.

They need to understand that there are serious consequences to mismanaging one's finances. They need to know that there are investing options other than putting your money in a savings account. They need to understand the importance of starting to prepare for retirement early.

They need to understand that the long-term pain of mismanaged personal debt is not worth the short-term gain. The need to understand that responsible use of today's financial tools can help them to maximize their purchasing power.

In conclusion, I would like to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) for recognizing this vital need and I urge my colleagues to support this important initiative.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support as a cosponsor of House Resolution 127, naming April the Financial Literacy for Youth Month, and I commend Congressman DAVID DREIER for introducing this important legislation.

I always say that education is the key to success, and providing financial literacy for

our youth is an integral part of that process. The resolution expresses the sense of the House that the President should issue a proclamation calling on the federal government, states, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.

Designating April as the Financial Literacy for Youth Month should raise public awareness about the need for increased financial literacy in our schools and the serious problems that may be associated with a lack of understanding about personal finances. As Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan noted recently:

Today's financial world is highly complex when compared with that of a generation ago. An understanding of how to maintain a checking and savings account at a local financial institution may have been sufficient twenty-five years ago. Today's consumers, however, must be able to differentiate between a wide range of products, services, and providers of financial products to successfully manage their personal finances. Certainly, young adults have access to credit at a much earlier age than their parents did. Accordingly, they need a more comprehensive understanding of credit than was afforded to the previous generation—including the impact of compounding interest on debt balances and the implications of mismanaging credit accounts. In addition, as technological advances have contributed significantly to the dramatic changes within the financial services market, consumers more generally must be familiar with the role that computers play in the conduct of every traditional financial transaction, from withdrawing funds to gaining access to credit.

For these reasons and many more, it is imperative that we ensure our youth's financial literacy. Although several groups, including the Department of the Treasury's Office of Financial Education, have recommended that this be accomplished by incorporating financial literacy into math and English classes, I personally believe that we need to focus more on individual financial literacy curriculums. The Federal government should provide additional funds to accomplish this goal. Granted, the No Child Left Behind Act makes \$385 million available in Innovation State Grant funds for distribution to the states, but only some of that money will be used to fund financial education initiatives. We need to do more, and we need to use April, the Financial Literacy for Youth Month, to work towards these goals. On the state level, I would hope that the education boards would focus on financial literacy and work with their state legislatures to require at least two semesters of financial literacy as a requirement for graduation from high school. In my own state of Texas, the Independent Bankers Association of Texas has been working diligently towards such a change in curriculum. I hope that more take up this cause.

Some may ask why I am so interested in financial literacy. The reason is that I represent one of the poorest Districts in the nation where people still keep their money in their house and under their mattresses. I am speaking of the "unbanked." Those individuals who tend to be exploited by payday lenders, use expensive money grams for remittances and are subject to crime because they have not entered the mainstream banking system. It is for these people that I am interested in financial literacy and for these reasons that I cosponsored this bill.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 127, recognizing April as "Financial Literacy for Youth Month". I am pleased to join my friend and colleague from California, Mr. DREIER, in raising awareness of the need for our youth to learn financial management skills at an early age. If our schools don't teach the ABC's of financial literacy, it doesn't take an accountant to understand that our children are more likely to fall into debt and behind in life.

The financial world has dramatically changed over the last 20 years. The passage of complex laws, like Gramm-Leach-Bliley, has created a whole new world of integrated financial service products and possibilities. While we certainly don't expect children to understand the ins-and-outs of deregulation, some of the effects of this new and modern system are slowly starting to surface and will impact them later on in life.

Mr. Speaker, with all these new choices there is a new responsibility on our part to educate our youth. Why? Because teaching them about personal finance is the best way to prepare them for a financially rewarding adulthood as contributing members of society.

They need to know how to manage money, credit, and debt, and become responsible workers, heads of households, investors, entrepreneurs, business leaders, and citizens. It is through financial education that these young consumers will learn to capitalize on the choices and flexibility that this new world has created.

The most effective time to impact basic financial and economic knowledge is during students' formative years, through the K-12 education system. In passing H. Res. 127 it is my hope that public officials and educators will focus on this critical learning area. While the landmark "No Child Left Behind Act" focused on mathematics and reading education, policy-makers and local educators can use this as an opportunity to integrate economics and personal finance into these and other subject matters.

A survey that will be released later this month by the National Council on Economic Education (NCEE) illustrates accomplishments and challenges in the areas of economics and personal finance education. NCEE's "Survey of the States" found that 48 states in 2002 and the District of Columbia had economic education standards in place, up from 38 states in NCEE's first "Survey" in 1998. Testing for economics increased from 25 states in 1998 to 27 states in 2002.

However, in the area of personal finance, less progress has been evident. While 40 states had set standards for personal finance education in 2000, only 31 states renewed such standards in 2002. Of those 31 states, only 14 require the standards to be implemented.

Make no mistake—personal finance is the key to helping our youth avoid the pitfalls of foreclosure, predatory lending and credit counseling as adults.

Mr. Speaker, the President's sweeping education reform bill that we passed in the last Congress addresses many of the academic skills that our youth need to succeed. We cannot forget about the need to teach our youth more than purely academic skills. We mustn't forget life skills. We must help them learn to manage their personal finances.

It is our duty to help them succeed in today's increasingly sophisticated world of finance.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) has put it very eloquently. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 127, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

NORMAN SHUMWAY POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1368) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7554 Pacific Avenue in Stockton, California, as the "Norman Shumway Post Office Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1368

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7554 Pacific Avenue in Stockton, California, shall be known and designated as the "Norman D. Shumway Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Norman D. Shumway Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO).

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1368 designates the postal facility at 7555 Pacific Avenue in Stockton, California, as the Norman D. Shumway Post Office Building. I wish to thank the entire California delegation for their support of this legislation, as well as the gen-

tleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) for his committee's expeditious handling of the bill.

Former Congressman Shumway's leadership reflected three major goals: first, to restore government back to the people; second, to build the people's confidence in government; and third, to make government accessible and effective for his constituents.

Elected to Congress in 1978, Norm was overwhelmingly reelected to each succeeding congressional term until his retirement in January 1991.

Norm was a man of the people who always made time for personal meetings at his home and in D.C. He was keenly aware of and committed to the needs of all of his constituents, whether they were children or seniors, farmers or businessmen, military or civilian. As the representative of a large farming district, Norm worked hard to promote policies enabling farmers to meet the demands of the domestic marketplace. He was a strong proponent of senior citizens as he brought several aging committee hearings to the district to address the needs of older Americans.

Before and after his service in Congress, Norm worked diligently for the people of California on the San Joaquin Board of Supervisors, where he served as both chairman and vice chairman, and the Public Utilities Commission in California where he served as commissioner for 4 years.

Naming the Pacific Avenue Post Office after Norm is a small tribute to the Congressman for his contributions to California and our Nation.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) in consideration of H.R. 1368, a measure which names the Postal Service facility after former Representative Norm D. Shumway. H.R. 1368, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) of California on March 19, 2003, enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire California congressional delegation.

Representative Norman D. Shumway served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1978 until his retirement in January 1991. While in Congress, he served on a number of important committees, the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the House Select Committee on Aging.

A lifelong student of the customs and culture of the Japanese people, Representative Shumway was one of two Members of Congress who spoke fluent Japanese. As a result of his language skill and position on congressional committees, Norm participated in many seminars and conferences dealing with trade issues and U.S.-Japanese relationships.

Although retired for a number of years, Norm Shumway has remained active in his community, State and church. He is a lifelong member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and in that capacity, he has served as a missionary, seminary instructor, High Priest Group leader, Bishop, teacher and ward organist. He has served as a commissioner on the California Public Utilities Commission and parole board member of the California Narcotic Addiction Evaluation Authority.

Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the tradition of naming postal facilities after distinguished individuals, I thank our colleague for seeking to honor Norman D. Shumway in this manner, and urge swift passage of H.R. 1368.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I have any additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE).

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chance to join in this salute to Norm Shumway as we prepare to name this post office in his honor.

In reviewing his biography, Norm has been a son of San Joaquin, and quite legitimately is. I do note in his biography he was actually born in Phoenix, Arizona, on July 28, 1934. In 1939 his family moved to California and was Norm was educated in the Stockton public school system and graduated from Stockton High School in 1952. He received his A.A. degree from Stockton which is now known as San Joaquin Delta Community College in 1954, and then as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) mentioned, Norm began his acquaintanceship with Japan when he served a church mission there from 1954 to 1958.

When he returned from the Orient, Mr. Shumway enrolled at the University of Utah from which institution he received a Bachelor of Science degree in political science in 1960, and then he commenced his legal education and graduated with a Juris Doctorate degree from the University of California's Hastings College of Law in San Francisco in 1963.

Mr. Shumway had been a partner in a Stockton law firm, and then in 1974 a vacancy occurred in the San Joaquin Board of Supervisors, and pursuant to State law at the time, the Governor, Ronald Reagan, appointed Norm to fill that vacancy and he was later elected to the same position and was reelected in 1976, and he served as chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1978 prior to his election that same year to the United States House of Representatives.

Norm, I think it was mentioned, and his lovely wife Luana are the parents of six children and 30 grandchildren. As has been mentioned before, he has been a very faithful member of the Church Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and has served in numerous positions; after